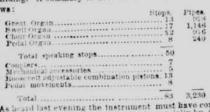
THE CHURCH ORGAN RECITAL. The public hearing of the new organ built by Mr. Roosevelt for the Church of the Incarnation was given last evening by Mr. Frederic Archer. In addition to the important numbers of the programme already mentioned in This TRIBUNE, Mr. Archer played Thiele's

Variations in A flat.

The instrument in its mechanical structure embodies most of the latest and most useful devices of organ building. A summary of the complete organ is as fol



\* As heard last evening the instrument must have commended itself to all who were present, especially by its exceeding solidity and dignity of tone in full effects.

SINGING FOR A BOAT CLUB.

The Columbia College Glee Club gave a meert last evening at Chickering Hall for the benefit of songs possibly to college life constituted the principal feature of the programme, and were sung with unusual spiril. The ladies gradied and the young men simpered at the giese, and both thomeat the whole thing dread fully found. Respectable old men in green goggles renewed their olders draw in hearing the "boys" sing, and anneed as in ma approbation as they thought consistent with their age and standing. As is customary on all eachege excessions the eigentite was prevalent, especially in the hobbles during the intermissions. Atmest every sing was received with a call to repeat, and the class resulted with a call to repeat, and the class resulted with a call to repeat, and the class resulted with a call to repeat, and the class resulted with evident pleasage. Songs like "Grade was bestowed upon the warding of Mr. Seaman. A boy local feature of the programme was a barding evidence of the programme was a spirit. The ladies giggled and the young men simpered 83, 8, 01 L.; J. H. Ward, Jr., '82; 8.

### MUSICAL NOTES.

Dr. L. Damrosch is on a Western tour under 111, 17, 11. Determin's management, with an orehestra of fitter-six management, Mile. Isidora Martinez and Mine. Torsel Carries. The route is 10 pe west to Denver, on the line of Bontalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Des Molnes, Telecha, eds., returning by a resite slightly more to the

The following is reported as an accurate list of the source recently found among the papers of the late composer Flotow: "Sacountala," a grand opera in consigne, which has for subject Mazart at Manheim; "The Flowers' Revense" and "The Beserter," melodramas; two consertss for the plane, a mass; sixteen lieder, and

The appearance of the "Mapleson Grand English Opera Company" will not be in this month as reported, but early in September, at the Standard Theatre, Mesars, Brooks & Diekson and James W. Morrissey will be the managers, and the company will heinde Sies Linma Juch, Miss Julia Gaylord, Miss Josephine Yorke, Mine. Zelda Seguin, Signor Brignoll and Messys. Traverner, Stochard, Conneil and Lithnow James, besides Mine. Cavallazzi and a complete ballet trouve.

# ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN THEIR BACK PAY.

CHICAGO, May 11 .- Three of the male mem bers of the Catherine Lewis Comic Opera Company-Messre, Lennox, Nash and Ricketts-failed to appear at the performance last night, owing, it is alleged to the non-payment of their back salaries. The management explains that owing to the extravagance of Mr. Arfwed-son, the husband of Miss Lewis, whom she dismissed recently in New-York, she left that city heavily in debt, but had nearly wiped it out when the present incident occurred. The performance proceeded with the aid of minor members of the troupe.

NOT FILLING NEWS FOR THE HUNGRY DEMOCRACY

From the Louistille Courier Journal (Dem.)

It may be that the Democratic party is destined to go to pieces on the tariff issue. If so, let it, we had rather see it go to pieces out of power than come into power on a lie and go to pieces afterward. We don't want to come in for nothing. If we don't come in for something, we don't want to come in at all. The offices are worse than nothing. There will be lifty expectants for every office, so that there are bound to be in the end forcy-nine malcontents. If we should come in by a scratch, without an issue, the offices would spit us into a thousand spit nters. But we may get licked a time by two more on a principle and still survive; and when we come in on an issue and a policy we shall come in "for good," in both the measings of the phrase.

AN ELEMENT THE POLITICIANS FORGET.

AN ELEMENT THE POLITICIANS FORGET.

From The Boston Transcript (Rep.)

It is certainly instructive, if not amusing, to read the current comment upon political affairs. The fact seems to be forgotten that the important factor in political campaigns is the people. What are they to obtain by a change of administration! If the Democratic party does not touch the tariff for fear of alienating the manufacturing and from and sugar producing States, for what can it demand popular support! It has violated all its last year's piedges about Civil Service Reform, and any effort to pose upon an economical planform is the height of absurdity, with Democratic extravagance illuminating the essential spirit of the party wherever it has the control. The spoils destrine practised by the opposition always tends to profligate and wasteful outlay. Presidential contests are not decided by chance, nor their results determined by powerful leaders with a personal following at their backs. The general common sense of the nation decides these electoral struggles. That common sense must be convinced of some good coming to the masses must be convinced of some good coming to the masses before it will decree a change next year.

CHANGE IN " THE WORLD,"

# A NEW DEPARTURE

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE NEW "WORLD."

From The World of May 11.

The entire World newspaper property has been purchased by the undersigned, and will, from this day ob, be under different management—different in measures and methods—different in purpose, policy and principle—different in objects and interests—different in sympathics and convections—different in head and heart.

Performance is better than promise. Exuberant assurances are cleap. I make none. I simply refer the public to the new World itself, which henceforth shall be the anily evidence of its own growing improvement with forty-eight daily witnesses in its forty-eight columns.

with forty-cight daily willnesses in its lorty-cight columns.

There is room in this great and growing city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly Democrate—dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentiates—devoted more to the news of the New than the Old World—that will expose all fraud and sham, light all public evils and abuses—that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity.

In that cause, and for that end solely, the new World—is hereby enlisted and committed to the attention of the sufficient public.

JOSEPH FULLIZER.

# THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

RANKS FIRST.

For The Philadelphia Press,

It ranks first among the political registers of
the country. The Taibune Almanac is the ploneer in
this field of liberature, the first number, under the name
of The Whig Almanac, having been published as carly as
1838. Its periodical issues since then have been nocepted as authoritative sources of information on the subject treated, and, taken together, hey form an invaluable
contribution of original information on the political hislory of the country.

UP TO THE STANDARD. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC is one of the most valuable political band books obtainable by editor, politician, or man of affairs. The issue for 1883 has made its appearance, and a cursory examination shows it to be up to the standard set for that publication.

COMPLETE AND EXACT.

Prom The Albany Press and Kickenbecker.

It is complete and exact in all its various de-

THE MOST ACCURATE.
From The Boston Advertiser.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1883 is the most accurate of the current reference books on the National and State elections of the preceding year. Ferhaps The TRIBUNE will see fit to add hereafter a list of the New-York city officials, and such manicipal information about the Metropolis as may interest the bountry at large.

# AMASA STONE DEAD.

TRAGIC END OF A SUCCESSFUL CAREER. ILL-HEALTH AND RECENT HEAVY LOSSES SUPPOSED TO HAVE PRODUCED TEMPORALY ABERRATION OF MIND - DEATH CAUSED BY A PISTOL SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

TOUNER - L PRESS DISPATCH.

CLEVILAND, May 11 .- Amasa Stone, the capitalst and radroad contractor, shot himself to-day during a temporary aberration of mind, produced, it is thought, by ill health and recent lesses in the iron and steel business. Mr. Stone had been suffering for six weeks from assumma and indigestion. He had been growing worse steadily, and became depressed in spirits, aithough he seldom complained. He often obtained no more than two hours' sleep all night, and gradually he became possessed with the conciction that he could not recover. He did not leave his bed this morning, having passed a restless night. At noon he complained of feeling exceedingly distressed, and at about 2 o'clock he was left alone to obtain, if possible, a little sleep. At about 4 o'clock his wife went to ascertain how he was and found that he was not in ascertain now he was and found that he was not in his rooms. She went to the bath-room, the door of which she found locked. A servant elimbed through the transom and discovered Mr. Stone, who was already dead. He was partly dressed, and it is supposed that after bathing he was seized with a sudden impulse, and fired a bullet through his heart with accurate aim. Death must have been instantaneous. The report of the revolver was not heard by a y one.

heard by a y one. MR. STONE'S RECENT LOSSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] CHICAGO, May 11 .- The news of Amasa Stone's death was received in this city first by L. S. the College Beat Club. The hall was crowded with students of Collembia and their lady friends. The the news to A. B. Stone, Amasa's brother, who is the president of the suspended iron company. Mr. Boomer hurried to the Palmer House, but was

These losses all occurred within a few weeks of each other and only a short time ago.

"But I do not believe Mt. Stone committed suicide because of these losses. He has been sick for a year, and when I saw him two weeks ago he was greatly depressed because of his malady. Mr. Stone was a director of the Union Company for fitteen years, but he resigned April 15, and at the time of his death he was nothing more than a creditor. Arrangements are being perfected to start up the works. Whether these will fall through because of this tragedy. I do not know. I think not,"

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Amusa Stone was born in Charlton, Worcester County, Mass., April 27, 1818, and was the descendant of a Puritan family that came to America in 1635. His father died there a few years ago at the age of nearly one hundred years. At the age of seventeen years the boy Amasa be-came an apprentice to a builder, and two years later he went into business for himself, engaging in the erection of dwellings. When twenty years old he built a church edifice in East Brookfield, Mass. On reaching his majority he engaged extensively in railway and bridge building in Massachusetts, in which business he was very successful. In several years Mr. Stone was engaged in the

markable feat of designing and building a milroad bridge over the Connecticut River at Enfield Falls, in 40 days. It had been destroyed by a hurricane. The new one was one-quarter of a mile long and was built in the most substantial manner. The railroad passed resolutions complimenting Mr. Stone and gave him a check for \$1,000. In 1847 the firm of Boody, Stone & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Stone taking the States covered by the "Howe" patent-Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He then formed a partnership with D. L. Harris, which continued until 1849. In 1848, in company with Stillman, Witt and Freder-day in this city and soiler weather may be expected to day in this city and vicinity. ick Harbach, he contracted with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company to construct the road from Cleveland to Columbus. Part payment was to be taken in the stock of the road. This was deemed by many to be a hazardous undertaking and one that was likely to result in pecuniary loss. It was carried through, however, and the stock proved to be a good investment. In 1850, immediately after the completion of the railroad, Mr. Stone was appointed its superintendent. This induced him to remove from Springfield, Mass., where he had lived for ten years, to Cleveland. Thenceforward he continued to reside in Cleveland until his death, for many years past occupying one of the finest residences on Euclid-ave. Before his removal to Ohio the contracts in which Mr. Stone was interested called him

tracts in which Mr. Stone was interested called him into ten different States.

Mr. Stone and Messes. Witt and Harbach constructed the Cleveland, Painesville and Aziatabula Railroad, of which Mr. Stone became the superintendent in 1852 and the president in 1857, Mr. Stone and Mr. Witt also built and equipped the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, of which Mr. Stone was for a time the president. Mr. Stone also took a prominent part in other important industrial and manufacturing enterprises, having founded rolling mills woollen mills and car factories in various Western States. In 1862 he was requested by President Lincoln to build a military railroad through Kentucky and East Tennessee, by way of Cumberland Gap, and he was given a brigadiergenal's commission for that purpose. The changing condition of the campaign, however, caused the plan to be given up.

In 1868, on account of ill-health, Mr. Stone went abroad and was absent for a year. When he returned, in 1869, he was made managing director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Kailroad.

abroad and was absent for a year. When he re-turned, in 1869, he was made managing director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Kailroad with the fortunes of which he had been connected with the fortunes of which he had been connected more or less intimately for several years. In 1875 he resigned the managing directorship in order to devote himself to the care of his large estate. He continued, however, to be a director of the Lake Shore Kailroad until a few months ago, when he withdrew from the Board because he was strongly opposed to the policy which led to the purchase of the "Nickel Plate" Kailroad. During his long career as a railroad and bridge builder Mr. Stone invented several valuable improvements in railway construction and machinery.

Mr. Stone, besides being connected with various railway enterprises, was also largely interested in various other concerns. He was at one time a large owner of the stock of the Standard Oil Company, and sold it at a large advance over its cost. He

owner of the stock of the Standard Oil Company, and sold it at a large advance over its cost. He was for several years a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, declining a re-election in 1882. He was also one of the directors of the Union Trust Company. He was one of the largest stockholders of the Union Iron and Steel Company of Chicago, a director of the Merchants' National Bank, the Bank of Commerce, the Second National Bank, the Commercial National Bank, and the Cleveland Banking Company, all of Cleveland. For several years he was the president of the Toledo Siftings.

Brauch of the State Bank of Ohio at Toledo, a director of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, and president of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. In 1861 he erected a large woollen mill in Cleveland.

Mr. Stone was married on January 12, 1842, to Mias Julia Ann Gleason, of Warren, Mass., who survives him, with two daughters. His only son, Adelbert B. Stone, was drowned in the Connecticut River. One of his daughters was married to John Hay, in 1874, and the other to Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hay sailed from England on the 10th inst. For the past two years Mr. Stone's health has not been good. He suffered very much from sleeplessness, and was afflicted with a complication of disorders, indigestion being not the least of these. Relatives and friends advised him to go abread again, and he was contemplating doing so. Mr. Stone was tall and of commanding presence. He was of a very active temperament and capable of performing a great deal of work. Until he was abroad, in 1868, he had allowed himself scarcely a day's relaxation from the cares of business. He was of a genial and cheerful disposition when in good health and very hospitable. His residence on Euclidave, was the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

Mr. Stone's fortune was estimated a year or two ago at about \$6,000,000. He is supposed to have lost something like \$1,000,000 in the misfortunes attending the bankruptey of the Union Iron and Steel Company, of Chicago, and the allied concerns. He is said also to have experienced considerable losses in some railway and other investments, but it is understood that he has still left a very large fortune, probably over \$4,000,000. Works of charity always possessed much investments, but it is understood that he has still left a very large fortune, probably over \$4,000,000. Works of charity always possessed much investments, but it is understood that he has still left a very large fortune, probably over \$4,000,000. Works of charity always possessed much investments, but it is understood

women at Cleveland. His annual subscriptions for various other worthy charities amounted to no small sum collectively.

MR. STONE'S MEMORIAL TO HIS SON. Some years ago Mr. Stone's oldest son,
Adelbert B. Stone, a promising youth of twenty years, was a member of the senior class
of the Sheffield Scientific School in New-Haven. With his professor and classmates he went on a geologizing tour along the Connecticut River, in which Mr. Boomer hurried to the Palmer House, but was unable to find Mr. A. B. Stone, nor has anybody else yet been able to find him.

A gentleman here says that Mr. Stone lost a large amount of money recently because of the failure of a number of Colorado ratiroads in which he was largely interested.

"Mr. Amasa Stone," said Vice-President Griffin, of the Union Iron and Steel Works, to-night, "lost that is the amount we owed him and were unable to pay, because of cur insolvency. He was also a very heavy loser, to the extent, I think, of \$500,000, by the failure here of John V. Aver's Sons and of the Brown, Bonnell & Co. works at Youngstown, Ohio, These losses all occurred within a few weeks of each other and only a short time ago.

"But I do not believe Mr. Stone committed suicide because of these losses. He has been sick for a year, and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly and the deliberator of two college buildings. These were considered with a proportial error of two college buildings. These were considered with a proportial error of two college buildings. These houses all occurred within a few weeks of each other and only a short time ago.

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"But I do not believe Mr. Stone committed suicide because of these losses. He has been sick for a year, and when I saw hun two weeks ago he was greatly the same and the same failure of our company and the same failure of the college are large, subst he met his death by drowning. His death was an

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

Washington, May 12-1 a. m .- The barom n building a bridge across the Connecticut River at Springfield, Mass., for the Western Raifroad Company. Mr. Howe had just secured a patent for and South Atlantic States, risen in the Northwest and what is known as the "Howe Truss Bridge." For in the other districts.

work of building railway bridges and depots. In 1842 Mr. Stone and Azariah Boody purchased from Mr. Howe his bridge

The diagram shows the harometrical variables in this city by serification in the city by serification in the city by serification in the city of the thousand preceding religions. The through a which the represents the confinction by the retroupy suring those hour. The backet or detection represents the extrators in temperature is indicated by the thermometer at Mud-mark Pharmacon, 313 freedoms.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, May 12-1 a. m .- The movement in the barometer is again upward. Cloudy weather, with light rain during the second quarter, was followed at night by clear weather. The temperature ranged between 57° and 67°, the average (67%) being 1814°

POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN EGYPT.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT IN EGYPT.

From a Report to the Derivan Government by Villers Stuart, M.P.

I have not been able to discover in Upper Egypt any trace whatever of Nationalism. Arabi did not altempt to appeal here to any such sentiment; it would not have been understood, but as the lever presented to him in the Delta by domestic debt was not so petest here. Christian usurers being comparatively few — he appealed to their faunticism as Mussulmans, and at last succeeded in arousing it to some extent. The large Copitic Christian element in Upper Egypt presented a burt at which it could be directed, all the more readily because they are the most thriving prosperous and moneyed class in the committity; they are numerous in all the provincial towns, and are also found in the villages. The anti-Christian agitation organized by Arabi was fast ripening at the time of his defeat, and had the receillon lasted another formight there would have been a general massacre of the topis. England saved them from this, and they are profoundly grateful; there is not a Copit in Upper Egypt who does not pray that English rule may continue. The Makometans say that Arabi loof town they are informating at the English were coming to destroy their religion and to take away their property and that he was their champion, and they believed him; but now they are undeceived and they regard him as an impostor. The Makometans have relapsed into indifference. It is limitined in English, the Manometans have relapsed into indifference. It is limitined in English are zealous partisants of the English, the Manometans have relapsed into indifference. It is limitined in English are relative, and the more ignorant of them in the remote provinces searcely look beyond the Mindir of tack provinces searcely look beyond the Mindir of tack provinces is to the effect that they do not care how or by whom they are governed, provided they are well governed. The avoided they are well governed. The avoided that they do not care how or by whom is to the effect that have already said that there is not a trace of any national movement or aspiration. Even the notables, when questioned, say that that cry was limited to the Military party, and did not take root obtaine except among persons of the student class at Cairo and Alexandria. In the Delia Arabi availed himself of the demestic debt grievance, which he artifully interwove with their religious antinathles to impart motive power to his enterprise. In Upper Egypt he appealed almost exchaively to their religious prejudices, and availed himself of the jealousles and antipathnes that exist there between the Mahometans and the Copta; he proclaimed a war of religiou, but there, too, there was a prize in view, viz., the property of the Copta, which after the massacre would have failed to the Mahometans. The peopse here have been very outspoken; they have not attempted to deav that they wished Arabi success, but that was not this after he had pro-Arab success, but that was not thit after he had pro-claimed the religious war; then they said it was their duty as good Missulmans to do so. Now they declare that they are undeceived and perceive him to have been an impostor; there is no sympathy whatever for him now; they expect reforms from the English, and are willing to welcome them in Upper Egypt as in the Delta.

THE UNION CLUB ELECTION.

PROSPECT OF AN OPPOSITION TICKET. THE QUESTION TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY-RESOLU-TIONS THAT ARE TO BE POSTED.

It seems probable at present that a ticket for nicinbers of the Governing Committee will be nommated at the Union Club to run in opposition to the regular ticket. This has been put into the field by a committee of five, headed by Clarence Seward, which was appointed by the Governors for that purpose, The opposition ticket, it is said, will also be inspired by the Governors. They are, it is asserted, not satisfied with the work of their appointees, and are anxious to undo it as far as possible. As they do not wish to put themselves forward frankly as going back on their record, they are quietly endeavoring to induce other persons to nominate a second set of men who will please them better. They are conducting this delicate operation very timidly, and the whole matter of another ticket may have to be dropped. There are those, however, who profees to believe that everything is now arranged. This evening will settle the matter, as the names must be posted before midnight, the Constitution calling for this warning to the club ten days before the annual meeting, which occurs on Wednesday, May 23.

"What is the objection to the regular ticket?" was asked of a prominent member of the club last

"Well, the Governors think that it is too radical; that it represents too much of the reform spirit in the club. I know they are laboring under a misapprehension. The nominees are quiet, conservative men and not at all inclined, so far as I know, to revolutionary sentiments. Some of the objectors lay great stress on the fact that two members of the outgoing committee have been refused renomination. What of it? Last year Edward B. Rice was quietly dropped and there were no complaints of radicalism heard. Why should there be now?" "How about those resolutions that have been referred to ?"

"Well, they are not so severe as might appear at first sight. The resolution which has won the most condemnatory criticism provides that a Governor shall not be re-elected until a year after his term has expired. This is calculated, it seems to me, simply to put an end to all this fealousy and heartourning about who shall and who shall not be dropped from the retiring Governors whenever the slate is made up. If they are all dropped because they are not eligible for re-election, all the present disagreeable talk and discussion would be avoided.

"Has Mr. Constable resigned ?"

"Decidedly, yes, His resignation was put in the hands of the Governing Committee on Saturday, April 28. I was told so the other day by a gentleman whose information is positive. The Governing Committee are leath to receive the resignation, and are, in fact, doing everything they can to induce him to withdraw it. But he will not do so. He withdraw is does not think that the committee acted properly in the Londat-Turnbull matter. He approved Loudat's expulsion, but he was emphatic in his opinion that Turnbull should have been treated in the same way. You remember that he did not come down to the special meeting last June, because of this feeling on his part. Vice-President Shedon took the same stand, and John Towaseled acted as charman. Mr. Constable is a man of annable character, true high spirit, and he will not recede from his determination. He resigned from the Governorship and membership of the Jerome Park Association in the same prompt rashion. And in this case he is desirous of getting out of the Union Club as much as he is out of office."

The proposed amendments to the constitution have been given to the club's secretary, and he will make as in the rigoried by the constitution. There is a great deal of talk about additional amendments and resolutions, which have also been sent to Mr. King, but the amendments touching the terms of members of the Governing Committee, and the regulations in regard to length of residence in the city and to the election of a president directly from the club, are the only ones whose nature is known to the members of the club.

THE AUTROR OF IWO RESOLUTIONS. " Has Mr. Constable resigned?"

THE AUTHOR OF TWO RESOLUTIONS, Colonel Lawrence Kim, with whom two of the resolutions to be posted, originated, was also seen

RESULT OF THE WINTERS WORK POLITICALLY.

RESULT OF THE WINTERS WORK POLITICALLY.

In the country, varried on by the lepubous in Country of the Country I have handed in two resolutions to the have an idea that some interested person is responsible for the more or less startling rumors which have been circulated. I am very little at the club myself, however, and sometimes for waels together never enter its doors, so there may be more fleating gossip within the club limits than I am aware of.

THE CLUB TIRED OF THE LOUBAT MATTER. A well-known lawyer, who is a member of the club, said: "Are we never to hear the last of Mr. Loubat? I am sorry for him. I can understand his thinking himself hardly treated and doing his best to keep the muddy waters constantly turbid, but I assure you that I only represent the views of nearly all the members when I say that we never want to hear his name mentioned in connection with the club, We want to forget him and everything that has taken place in this affair, which for one of the parties has had such a painfully disastrous ending. I do not think that Mr. Constable has resigned. Mind, I do not know, but I imagins it will be found not to be the case. Anyhow, I should hardly think his resignation has the least bearing on the case we have been talking about, If it had he would surely have taken action before this instead of waiting until a tecket is nominated by a professed friend of Loubat. No, sir, all these idle stories could probably be traced to one and the same source, and the fountain-head of the information furnished is not now within the club." taken place in this affair, which for one of the

EXAGGERATED TALES OF DISSIPATION.

THE OPIUM "JOINTS" NO WORSE THAN OTHER PLACES-THE OWNERS OF THE HOUSES-CHINA-MEN HELD FOR TRIAL.

The sensational efforts of Father Barry, an en debauching large numbers of young girls are grossly exaggerated. He has been the priest in that partsh for eighteen months, and not a single instance of the rum of cycung girl by a Calcaman has come under his notice. So far as his observation goes, the Chinese in the parish are no more immoral than the Christians. There is prostitution among them there is no doubt, he says, but will result in clearing the parish of the vice and wicked-ness, of which there is undoubtedly a great deal among both Chinese and Christians, Father Lynch says that it will not only have his heartiest sympathy, but his active co-operation. He objects to stirring up a race prejudice and to giving utterance to assertions which he does seriously on the church and on himself. The fact that he club of young men that is sturing up this matter has the name of the church, leads a good many people to suppose that this crusade has been begun by the church. This is not a fact. The church has nothing whatever to do with it, and Father Lynch emphatically disclaims all onnection with it. He was of the opinion that if the young men had had sufficient proofs of half the statements which have been made, they should have presented them to the Grand Jury they should have presented them to the Grand Jury and, in this way, they would have broken up the bustness and brought the chief criminals to punishment. As it is, if this wholesale debauching of young girls has been going on—and of this fact he had absolutely no proof—it would be almost impossible new to gather and present sufficient evidence to gain a conviction, inquiries made at the Tax Commissioner's and Register's offices show that neither the police nor the District Attorney had yet sought to trace the ownership of the houses in which the oplum dens crist. A scrutiny of the houses in which the oplum dens crist. A scrutiny of the houses in which the oplum dens crist. A scrutiny of the houses in which the oplum dens crist. A scrutiny of the houses to be as follows;

Mott-st.—Nos. 4 stands in the came of B. Marks on the tax books; No. 6 and 6 e, owned by Morris Isaacs; No.

11, owned by Maurice Levy; Nos. 14 and 16, owned by the Jacob Harsen estate; No. 18, owned by Tom Ling Lee and Quong Hong Loung, grocers. In Pell-st.—No. 10, in Henry O'Keefe's name on the tax books; No. 13, in the name of Issae F Briggs—last year's taxes paid by David Thompson; No. 21, in E. H. King's name; ank No. 23, in Samuel Meek's name. In Parkst.—No. 94, in C. Scheuck's name—John Fallon paid last year's taxes. Nos. 611 and 18 Mott st. were owned by the Jacob Harsen estate until April 23. In addition to the interest in No. 18, Quong Hong Loung recently purchased No. 10 Mott st., from the Harsen estate. Wong Acton, alias Wo Kee, bought No. 8 Mott-st. at the same time from the same estate.

same estate.

The Rev. Father Barry stated yesterday that Henry O'Keefe, who is registered as the owner of No. 10 Pell-st., was a member of his church or at least the O'Keefe family were members, although he could not at once recall their given names. He believed that No. 10 Pell-st. was not one of the dens complained of it had been the intention of the Chinese to turn No. 10 Into a den, and carpenters had been st work making the necessary alterations, but the intention had been abandoned on account of the vigorous action recently taken. Father Barry stated also that Macaze.

of the inmates, immediately ordered them to leave as premises.

JoeWah, Warg Lee Long and Ah Foo, the Chinamen who yesterday arrathest in the Tombs Police Court by Officer Gilligan. They pleaded not guilty, and Justice White placed them each under 8500 ball for trial. Ah Young, who was arrested on Wednesday night, was again arraigned. He produced an affidavit to the effect that he had paid Tom Lee \$10 weekly for permission to maintain the "joint." He was also held. Ah Foo was released on bail, Lo Sing becoming his bondsman.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ANNOYED BY STREET CRIES.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: "John," said I, "I wish you would run for the Common Council. There are some things that need reforming very much, and you could use a good deal of influence." "Jane," answered he solemnly, "do you want me to

open a liquor store!"
"Why no, of course not. It needn't interfere with

your regular business. Now and then an hour could be spared, and a man ought to do something for his country-I mean his city." "Granted, my love, but no man seems to be really

eligible, unless he keeps a liquor store. What is the grie-"I'll tell you, John. When I was a little girl, I had a

book called 'London Cries,' and we children used to sing them out and wonder why the people of London could have such noises about their ears. But I never dreamed that I should live to hear 'New York cries' that beat

"None that I know of. The Mayor says ne has no power. They did stop the bells, but the roices belong to freemen who vote and drink whiskey, and their votes are cheap. After all, it is not so bad. They don't The next day John slipped upon a jump of ice or some-

The next day John slipped upon a lump of ice or something, in the region where they keep voicanoes under the
streets and hurt binself and larred his head.

"Perfect quiet," the doctor said; "perfect quiet.
There is no serious injury; hell come round."
A day passed, and on the second there were symptoms
of restlessness. Finally it came out: "Can't something
be done to sint out those infernal yells!" John is care
ful in the use of language, but I believe he agreed
with the good Hishop, who wished there might be provoided a form of words which a good man might use when
things went wring.

I say, Jame, tan't this worse than ususi?"

Not at all. It was merely that some cargo was spoil
log, and the pretona things must be sold to save them.
There were two men or boys with each cart, and one
yeiled, and then the other repeated in a different key.
There was a rejetition and monotony and variety that
was simply exasocrating, and to weak nerves agonizing.
The ordinary sirect noises are unavoidable. These
things are the more unbearable, because you feel that
they are not right. No man has a right to cry his priyoule bashness hy your cars in your own house, or to comnet you to believe to wold that make you think of tomaleve and the precion of the proposition of the pro

they are not right. No man has a right to cry his private business in your ears in your own house, or to compel you to theten to yells that make you think of tomahawks and scalping knives. The nuisance grows wracin the ricalry of different venders, and if it will annoy
you particularly, they will stand for a white under your
windows. We are be ther animals nor children, or there
would be a "Society" to protect us. The matter really
belongs to the "Board of Health," but they probably
would not see it in that light. We can go out of town,
but all the invalids can't do that. Is a man's house his
castle!

New Fork, April 30, 1883. New-York, April 30, 1883.

RESTORING CREDIT IN THE "SWAMP."

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: In The Tribune's editorial on "Busimade to "swamp Paper," and some wholesome truths are told regarding its changed character, and by suggeation some remedies are offered for the existing irre aute-war times I recall a time when hide and leather merchants in buying hides on time gave to the seller their notes for the exact amount of the account; these notes because of the exceptional solidity of "Swamp" merchants, were regarded as "Al" by buyers of papers

SIR: In THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE recently I saw a question from Vineland, N. J., as to the benefit to farmers of a tauff. One of the best tariff speeches Iever heard was made in 1844 by C. M. Clay, at Rochester, N. Y. He said his business was raising cattle in Kentucky. He sold them to Baltimore and Philadelphia. They went to feed mechanics and manufacturers. They sold for twice as much in Baltimore and Philadelphia as they were worth at his place. He wanted the goods that were made in Bultimore and Philadelphia and bought them with his cattle or the proceeds of their sale. "Now," said Mr. Clay," if I can get the manufacturer to move to Kentucky, he can manufacture as many goods in a month as in Baltimore. He can sell as cheap. He will eat as much beef, flour, etc., in a month, and can pay the same for them as in Baltimore. Then I get twice as much for my cattle as I can now; and the manufacturer gets his beef fresh from the field, and of course better than it can be after the drive over the mountains. So there is a gain to both." I have read and heard the ablest speeches on both sides since 1838, and I think the West needs a good protective tariff more than the hast does.

Eurlington, Jorca, May 3, 1883.

"LAW AND ORDER" IN TENNESSEE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I take the liberty of calling your attention to an outrage against law and morality. This is the oil mill here, was mardered in cold blood by the son of the proprietor. The Swede had been discharged and made some remark to his new employer, charging the young man as the cause of his being discharged. The sensational efforts of Father Barry, an Straightway the young man goes to the sweet's home sesistant priest at the Roman Catholic Church of the and shoots him down in the presence of his wife and Transfiguration, in Nortest, added by a few young men children. He is arrested and with indecent base the in the church, to stir up race harred against the Chinese. chief magistrate balls him out. The strangest part folin the church, to stir up age.

Ends no favor with Father Lynch, the rector of the lows: the case is dropped from the docket, the judge, parish. He says that the charges that the Chinese have prosecuting attorney and all the city papers counting

OBITUARY.

MRS, JESSE R. GRANT.

Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, mother of ex-President Grant, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, No. 532 Pavonla-ave. Jersey City Heights. Mrs. Grant, whose maiden name was Hannah Simpson, was born in Berks County, Penn., on November 23, 1799. At an early Ciaremont, Ohio. It was here she first met Jesse R. Grant, whom she subsequently married, and by whom she had six children. Mrs. Grant lived in Covington, Ky., for a number of years, her husband being postmas ter there during the administration of her son. In 1879

condition. He left Jersey City last evening to intending to return to-morrow to attend the

GEORGE W. HALLOCK. died at his home, No. 253 East Broadway, resteriay in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Hallock was bord and educated in this city. For forty years he was of gazed in the real estate business in Grand-st. He was a trustee of the Willett Street Methodist Church. He was also a trustee of the public schools of the Seventh Ward. He leaves a widow and three children. George W. Hallock, a dealer in real estate,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for coughs and colds, and nee ds

Commercial travellers, business and professional mea generally, from all parts of the United States, are now rapidly enrolling themselves as members of The United States Mutual Accident Association, 320 and 323 Broadway, New-York. Five and ten thousand dollar benefits paid promptly and in full at a cost for membership of \$4 for a \$5,000 policy, with \$25 weekly indemnity, which may be continued at the rate of \$12 per annum.

Bird Manna keeps Canaries in constant song, and cures diseases. 15 cents, at druggists'.

Chown Collars and Ours and Monanch Shirts. Sold by leading dealers.

Coconine softens the scalp when harsh and dry and soothes the irritated scalp skin.

Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Tollet Soap.—The toreity and exceptional strongth of its perfume are the pocular fascinations of this luxurious article. MARRIED.

CLARK-HENDRIX-At Piermont, N. Y., May 9, by the Rev. James Huggins, Mr. John De Clark to Mrs. Mary Hendrix, both of Piermont, Rockland County, N., Y,

BRADFORD—Suddenly, May 10, Theodore Dwight Bradford, M. D., in his 45th year. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Charles P. Leverich, No. 13 West 48th st., Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 p. m. p. m. It is requested that no flowers be sent. BRADLEY—On the 11th inst., Joseph W. Bradley, of Phila-delphia, in the 65th year of his age. Notice of foueral hereafter.

COOPER-On Friday, May 11, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Ebeuezer L. Cooper, aged 64 years. Relatives and friends for empedially invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 665 East 138th st., on Sunday, May 13, at a colock, p. m. Interment at Flatinfield, N. J.

DEAN-At the Samaritan Home for the Aged. No. 414 West 22det. New-York, May 10, 1883, Stephen B. Dean, in the 7sth year of his age. Funeral from the Home at 11 o'clock Saturday, May 12. Interment in Greenwood.

HALLOCK On Friday morning. May 11, 1883, George G. Hallock in the 65th year of his age.
Notice or funeral nereafter.

Hallock in the 65th year of his age.
Notice of funeral necestice.

Harmer, son of Charles G. Harmer.

Beistives and friends of the family are lavited to attend the funeral services at his fate residence, No. 113 East 37th at., at 10 of clock a m. Sauriday, the 12th inst.

LYON—In this city, May 10, 1883, Charles H. Lyon (known in literary agricultural circles as "Conrad Wilson") aged 69 year.

Funeral at Tarrytown on Saturday morning on the arrival of the 2-50 train from New York.

McBRIDE—In Brocklyn, Thursday morning, May 10, 1883, William McBride, in the 50th year of his age.

Belatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 275 (gluncy st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McBRIDE of George Washington Lodge, No. 255, F and A. M., and of Frankin Council, No. 253, R. A., are also invited.

MOBRE—In Peekskill, May 9, Jane Mobie, aged 75 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Funeral Saturday, May 12, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, corner South and Union-sta, Peekskill.

WEEKS—At Red Spring, Glen Cove, L. L. on Wednesday,

WOOD-At Fost Hamilton, New York Harbor, May 11, Charles Carroll Wood Cheby Carroll, aged 1 year and 17 days, youngestson of Lieutenant C. E. Wood, 5th Artiflery, and Minnie N. Wood.

Special Notices.

The Seaside Library.

OUT TO DAY, IN CLEAR, BOLD, HANDSOME TYPE, SEASIDE LIBRARY NO. 1,446. BEYOND RECALL. A Novel.

... Price 20 cents By Adeline Sergeant ...... Also, No. 1,607,

BENVENUTA; or, Rainbow Colors. By Emma Marshall ...... Price 20 cents.

THE NEW ENGLAND GRANTTE WORKS, Hartford, Conq. Quarries and workshops, Westerly, B.t. Finemonimental and building work in Genuite. Drawings and estimates farmischel without charge. Correspondences insted. N. Y. Office. 1,821 Wars, C. W. CANFIELD, Age.

Bangs & Co., Auctioneers.

Bungs & Co., Augloneers,
will sell
MONDAY, May 1s, and following day,
commencing at 3n. m.,
NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICIAN BOOKS, standard and
miscellaneous, including History, Theology, Science, Art,
&c. Hinstrated Works, Juvenies, &c., construed by the
publishers, and to be soid at anotion WITHOUT RESERVE, in lots of one or more to suit purchasers.
WEDNESDAY, and three following days,
at 2 clock.
An extensive and valuable collection of COINS and MEDALS
heloughing to the islate of a well-known numerouslist.

Congress Water.—Superior to all. Cathartic, alterative, A specific for disorders of the atomach, fiver, kidneys, eccama, malaria and all impurities of the blood.

Avoid crude, harsh waters, "native and foreign," Such waters are positive irritants and impair the digastive organs and kidneys.

Home Made Preserves.

PURE CURRANT JELLY, SPICED AND CANNED PRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, &c.

Housekeepets can get the above articles made from old-fashioned home receipts, and warranted pure, by sending orders to application.

SALAP S. MCELRATH,

Goods stored until fall, circulars with references and prices sent on application.

Have YOUR WEDDING INVITATIONS elegantly entravel by Miss LEGGETT, Engraver and Stationer, No. 53 5th ave., near 28th at.

New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, an excursion will be made to the Cantoninents of the Revolutionary army, near New York State to commenciate the formation of the Society in May, 1783.

The steamboat Choster A Arthur will leave from Governor's Island Ferry house, Battley, foot of Whitehalisat, N. Y. City, ou MONDAN, 14th of May, 1883, at 9 o'clock a. in, and will touch at the dock foot of West 2olds, at a bount 0.30, ear route for West Point, Washington's Headquarters at Newburg and Major Genzyll Baron Scuden's Headquarters at Newburg and Major Genzyll Baron Scuden's Headquarters at Fishan.

Members of the other State Societies in the city are containly invited to be present on this occasion, wearing tasif badges as members.

ALEXANOGER HASHLTON, 1041N COURTLANDT, PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, JOHN SCHUYLER.

May 19, 1883.

Committee.

Cured without the use of the kulfe, powder, or salve. Pat suffers no pain. No charges until cured. Consultation free. Write for references. Dr. A. A. CORKINS, 213 West 24th-st.

> The Best Table Water the Natural Mineral KAISER WATER, KAISER WATER.

from Birrestorn on the Rhina.
Recommended by the highest medical authorities.
For sale by all draggates, below,
grocers, &c., &c. Foreign mails for the work cuding May 12 will close at this office as follows

Gifees follows

SATURDAY -At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Sardinian, via queeuslown jeiters for Germany and Scotland must be directed "per Sardinian"; at 6:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per Ss. Urassay, at 6:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per Ss. Wareland, via Antwerp, at 11 a. m. for Europe, per Ss. Narmberg, via Southampton and Bromen; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and the West Indice, per Ss. Newberg, via Southampton and Bromen; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and the West Indice, per Ss. Newberg, via Southampton and Bromen; at 1:30 p. m. for Trukillo and Ematan, per Ss. F. B. Ward, fr. via New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per ss. City of Rio de Janeiro, via San Francisco, close here May 1:0, at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia. New-Zealand, Sandwich and Fill Islands per Ss. City of New-York, via San Francisco, close here her yellow for the Mails of the China and Fill Islands per yellow for the Mails of the China and Fill Islands per yellow for the Mails of the China and Fill Islands per yellow for the Mails of the St. City of New-York, via San Francisco, cose here here yellow for the Mails of the China and the Mails of the Mails

"The schedule of closing of transpactio mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrapted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the fast arriving on Time at San Francisco on the day of salling of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.